The People's Press

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The People's Press.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

Down the Sierras.

THE FASTEST DRIVER IN CALIFORNIA.

A short time before I left Santa Barbara, says a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, I chanced to take a few hours' ride on the stage to a little town called Rincon, where I spent several days shell-gathering. There was on the box beside the driver another man, a driver off duty a few days for a hunt and fishing frolic. He amused me very much by his stories. In speaking of this anticipated fast railroad trip, he told me of a ride he once had down the mountains. Said he:

"If I do say it myself, I am known as the fastest driver in California. Whenever they want fast driving they send for Charlie Crowel. I drove Bowen and Richardson and them fellows over the Sierras; but the tallest time I ever made was when a wager of ten thousand dollars was pending between the old California Stage Company and the Pioneer Stage Company. I drove for the California. The track was from Virginia City to San Francisco. Old Lent—you know Lent, one of the richest men in the State in them days—well, he telegraphed me to drive him fifty miles of the way. Says he: 'Have your horses and everything ready to start at a flash. Get a good ready, and I'll pay the bill.' I know Lent, you know; I knew what he meant by a good ready, so I took a deal aboard. I wasn't drunk an' I wasn't sober. I just had enough to make me determine to win the job or go to the devil. I strapped myself to the box and Lent and two other fellows jumped into the stage, and I laid my whip on. There was six horses, as fine flesh as you ever saw. Them horses was worth $10,000. I just laid on the whip at every jump. I never took off the whip during the whole fifty miles. We was going down grade, down the Sierras; the road was pretty rocky, and sometimes I didn't skip the chasms, a thousand feet deep, by more than two inches. It makes my flesh crawl now to think of it, but then I was nerved up to anything, and we come down that road a fluking. I had sent word to Taylor (he is now superintendent of the 'Coast' line), I sent word to him to have his coach and horses ready, and when he seen me a coming, if I couldn't pull up my horses to follow right after me down the road, till I checked up. So Taylor, he was all ready and he was to drive the next fifty miles, and he seen me a coming, and he said he thought of John Gilpin, and Jehu, and says he 'hell to blazes, if I don't think Charlie's mad,' says he, 'them horses can't check up till they run into the Pacific Ocean,' and he starts down the road and me after him, and we run each other five miles before we could pull up and change passengers. I was black and blue all over, but I made fifty-five miles in four hours; the time is on record, or I wouldn't tell it. That's the fastest time ever made with a stage coach. The California beat by one hour and twenty minutes the whole distance. The Pioneer gained on us in the bay. Our company owned an ocean steamer, but she couldn't keep up with the high-pressure North-River boat. She wasn't built for shallow water, but for all that we landed our passengers in 'Frisco just an hour and twenty minutes before the old Pioneer came steaming in.

"The company gave me this fine gold watch for the driving I did that day. Says Lent, says he, 'Charlie, you saved us,' says he, 'and Lent says it.' Says he, 'I never took such a ride. Half the time I didn't know whether I was in or out of the coach, and I was bruised from head to foot like jelly, but all the time says I to the other boys, 'Charlie knows what he's about.' Says he, 'He's the best whip in these diggin's,' says he. 'Whenever I mean business I send for Charlie Crowell, and he'll drive to the devil if I want him to.'"

"But," said Crowel, after a time, "I wouldn't take that ride again for all the money in this State. I wonder I wasn't killed. I can't see what saved me. I was just full enough to be a fool, that's the truth of it: but for all that I got the gold watch, and a reputation for driving faster than the devil, and I have pride enough not to go back on my record. I have been driving twenty-five years, and never hurt any one nor had an accident to happen."

As a specimen of stage travel I think this driving of Crowel's entitled to a place beside the time of the "lightning train."

An Immense City.

Few people have any adequate idea of the immensity of London. No such city ever existin the world before. Fancy a city which covers seven hundred square miles. Fancy a city which contains more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Roman Catholics than Rome, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburg. A city whose port contains every day a thousand ships and nine thousand sailors. In which a birth occurs every five minutes, and a death every eight minutes throughout the year. In which twenty-eight miles of new streets are opened annually, and nine thousand new business houses are built every twelve months. A city in which the police register contains the names and description of one hundred and twenty thousand criminals; which has seventy-three miles of beer-shops and gin palaces; which has thirty-eight thousand drunkards; and which, though it numbers its churches by hundreds, would require nearly a thousand additional places of worship, if the entire population was supplied. And when all these facts are clothed upon by the imagination, every faculty save that of memory must utterly fail to present any truthful portrait of this amazing concentration of human life and energy, and industry, and wealth, and poverty, and vice, and crime, and prosperity, and culture,

Leather in One Hour.

Wonderful are the changes that have been effected of late years in the manufacture of leather by the use of chemicals and machinery, in place of the old-fashioned tan-pits and the slow manipulation of the currier and tanner. If some of our old leather manufacturers could be resurrected—men who were accustomed to soaking their hides for years and turning them assiduously at certain seasons—how they would stare to see the present process! But every day we hear of something new in this direction. A joint-stock company was recently formed in Detroit for the purpose of tanning leather in one hour! We give the information for what it is worth; but it certainly does look like sleight-of-hand. The process is a chemical one performed by the action of certain inexpensive materials, the compounding of which in the right proportions is a secret. It is claimed that robes, tanned with the hair on, are soft as the finest wool; hides of the deer, horse, dog, etc., are smooth and soft, while calf and kip show the texture and grain which shoemakers most admire. No bark is required except a little to give the proper color to the leather. Bark is worth $8 to $9 a cord, and about 200 cords are required to tan 1,000 hides by the common method. Two cords would be sufficient to give the proper color to the same number of hides, and the saving in this item will be enormous. We understand that the company are turning out from 2,000 to 3,000 hides per month. How the article is wearing we have not been able to ascertain, but shall watch the result with interest.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

The Western Insane Asylum.

The Commissioners of the Western Insane Asylum met yesterday and the day previous at the Insane Asylum. The President, N. Mendenhall, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Col. T. G. Walton, and Capt. C. B. Denson were present. Hon. S. C. Harper, of Caldwell, also appeared and took his seat, to fill a vacancy, making the board complete. Reports were made of much interest from the master-builder, engineer and architect, and the progress of the work found satisfactory. The walls of both wings and the centre are in rapid progress, over one and a half millions of brick having been laid, and twenty-six are being laid daily, the force having been recently increased. The cost of laying per thousand, including value of lime and sand, is 89 c., being little more than one-half of the lowest bid of twenty-five contractors offered to the commission. The work is being executed directly by the commission, under the superintendence of Jas. Walker, of Wilmington, master builder.

Water is supplied from the South Mountains by six inch pipes, and is adequate to the future wants of the entire institution. It will save the building of reservoirs, and the purchase of engines as it is received by gravity, with 168 feet head. No annual expenditure of pumping will be required, and no insurance, as the water will be laid on every floor and over the dome. There is already a large daily saving at the mortar beds by the use of the water from the pipes. The iron lintels and plates for the lower course of windows are nearly ready, and good supplies of sand, lime and other material on hand. The farm land was ordered to be rented for the ensuing year. It was determined to experiment by careful tests in regard to the quality of the clay in the vicinity of the asylum, examine brick machines, arrange for a supply of wood, &c., in view of manufacturing such brick as would be needed for the further prosecution of the work directly by the commission upon the expiration of the present contract for three millions. More has been accomplished with the present contract than was anticipated, and the work will be vigorously prosecuted until winter. A report in full, with itemized expenditures, as required by law, will be rendered to the General Assembly.—*Raleigh News.*

Hay Fever.

Dr. George M. Beard, who has been engaged for several years in collecting facts with respect to the peculiar disease which affects many persons under the names "hay fever," "rose cold," autumnal catarrh," etc., has published the results of his investigations. Mr. Beard's method's of investigation have been the best, perhaps that could have been adopted in the premises. He has enlisted the members of the "Hay Fever Association" in the work of collecting accurate facts, and, by means of circulars, has investigated the origin and history of as many cases of the disease as possible, in all parts of the country. The conclusions which the author draws are that Hay Fever, Rose Cold and Autumnal Catarrh are in effect varying forms of one disease; that there is still another form of this disease, which has not been recognized hitherto, and which he calls July cold; that smoke, pollen, the odor of flowers, cinders, bright light and various other things act as exciting causes, some in one case and some in others, but that the ultimate cause of this disease is to be found in disordered or over-wrought nerves: that brainworkers—clergymen, lawyers, editors and other professional men—are more liable than other persons to attacks of it; that it has a tendency to become hereditary, as all nervous diseases have; that the disease is much more easily relieved than is commonly supposed, and that its treatment in every case must be governed largely by the peculiarities of the patient's symptoms, constitution and habits.

Homely Maxims for Hard Times.

Take care of the pennies.

Look well to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but keeping it.

Little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste.

Hair by hair heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes into the chamber.

A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute.

When you begin to save begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane.

The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass.

Never stretch your legs farther than your blankets will reach or you will soon be cold.

In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing, never mind the looks.

A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it.

Remember, it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going.

If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank.

Fare hard and work hard when you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

Giants of Modern Times.

The giant exhibited at Rouen measured nearly eighteen feet.

Gorapius saw a girl ten feet high.

The giant brought from Arabia to Rome, in the reign of Cladius Cæsar, was ten feet high.

Fannum, who lived in the time of Eugene II, measured eleven and a half feet high.

The Chevalier Sorog, in his voyage to the Peak Teneriffe, found in one of the caverns of that mountain the head of the Gunich, who had sixty teeth, and was not less than fifteen feet high.

The giant Farragus, slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, was twenty-eight feet high.

In 1014, near St. Gernan was found the tomb of the giant Isolent, who was not less than thirty feet high,

The giant Bacart was twenty-two feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1703, near the river Moderi.

In 1623 near the Castle in Dauphiny, a tomb was found thirty feet long, sixteen wide and eight feet high, on which was cut in gray stone these words, "Keutolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire, twenty-five and a fourth feet long, ten feet across the shoulders, and five feet from the breast bone to the back.

Near Palermo, in Sicily, in 1616, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high; and in 1559, another forty-four feet high.

Near Magrino, in Sicily, in 1816, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high; the head was the size of a hogshead, and each of teeth weighed five ounces.

We have no doubt that there were "giants in those days," and the past perhaps was more prolific in producing them than the present. But the history of giants during the olden time was not more remarkable than that of dwarfs, some of whom were even smaller than the Nutts and Thumbs of our own time.

Mixed Farming.

In seasons like some when wheat and corn and oats are gradually injured by heavy and continued rains, we see the advisability of putting more of our farms into pasture, which suffers from no such cause. Is it not better to have plenty of pasture and raise a few hundred head of sheep than to trust to the main crop, and perhaps lose that by wet weather? You will double your flock every year, and can thus sell a large number of sheep yearly, which always command money. You will have nice fresh meat for the family, and mutton is healthier and better diet than pork. You can have your farm kept clean of weeds and brush, and no other animal can fill their place in this particular.

It is true the dogs will kill them. But you must kill the dogs, or keep your sheep in an enclosure at night that dogs cannot enter. This is cheaply made of pickets. The sheep will become wonted to their enclosure, and a boy can easily attend to enclosing them at night.

But the pasture land that we speak of will answer also for cattle, mules, horses, or hogs, all or any of which can be raised, and generally more money will be realized from them than by putting all the land in cotton, wheat, corn or oats. Indeed mixed farming, where the farmer has help in his own family, is the most profitable farming—not running deeply into anything to which the farm is adapted—so that if there is a failure of one thing there may be success in other things. Where markets are available a good orchard is a valuable acquisition to a farm, frequently bringing in more money from a few acres than all the rest of the farm will make.

Composting Manure.

This work is always in order, and its importance cannot be too often dwelt upon. For more than twenty years the farmers of this section have been market-gardeners, and, while the average quantity of manure used by them in their gardening operations is from eight to ten cords per acre, the average quantity of barnyard manure is not above two cords per acre. The great dependence is upon composts, on which they have kept up the fertility of their land and, in fact, increased their crops. Some time ago I made a compost for a three-acre field, consisting of twenty barrels of hen manure, twelve barrels of crushed bone and three barrels of Kayni (potash salts). These three articles make up about all that vegetation needs—nitrogen, phosphate of lime and potash—and the cost was $71.30, including $5 for expense of composting and $5 for carting the materials. If manured with stable manure in sufficient quantity the cost of manuring the three acres would have been $180. In making the compost the materials were laid up in a square heap, in alternate layers, to the height of three feet. It remained three days, until well heated by fermentation, when it was forked over, left for another day and then again forked over; it was then very thoroughly mixed and ready for use. A similar compost may be made by any farmer, and if the chemical formulas aid them in making such composts, or by being used give greater value to them, their promulgation will be a matter of public good.—*J. J. H. Gregory in Massachusetts Farmer.*

The Latest Wonder of Telegraphy.

The readers of the *Traveller* have been made acquainted with the wonderful inventions of Professor Bell, by which musical and vocal sounds can be and have been sent over the electric wires; but few, if any, are aware of the wonderful results which are sure to follow these improvements in telegraphy. A few nights ago Professor Bell was in communication with a telegraphic operator in New York, and commenced experimenting with one of his inventions pertaining to the transmission of musical sounds. He made use of his phonetic organ, and played the tune of "America," and asked the operator in New York what tune he heard.

"I hear the tune of America," replied New York; "give us another."

Professor Bell then played Auld Lang Syne.

"What do you hear now?"

"I hear the tune of Auld Lang Syne, with full chords, distinctly," replied New York.

Thus the astounding discovery has been made that a man can play upon musical instruments in New York, New Orleans, London or Paris, and be heard distinctly in Boston! If this can be done, why cannot distinguished performers execute the most artistic and difficult music in Paris, and an audience assemble in Music Hall, Boston, to listen?

Professor Bell's other improvement—namely the transmission of the human voice—has become so far perfected that persons have conversed over one thousand miles of wire with perfect ease, although as yet the vocal sounds are not loud enough to be heard by more than one or two persons. But if the human voice can now be sent over the wire, and so distinctly that when two or three known parties are telegraphing the voices of each can be recognized, we may soon have distinguished men delivering speeches in Washington, New York or London, and audiences assembled in Music Hall or Faneuill Hall to listen.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Tax on Tobacco.

Definition of the Internal Revenue Laws on Tobacco in Cigarettes.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The following letter is interesting to all tobacco dealers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., August 19.

To Hon. R. L. Gibson, Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—Your letter of August 17, inclosing a letter from James E. Barnet, of New Orleans, Louisiana, in relation to cigarettes made from tax paid Perique tobacco, has been received. Mr. Pernet complains that in manufacturing cigarettes from Perique tobacco, a double tax is paid; a tax first on the tobbacco, and then a tax on the cigarettes made from it, and you request that this office adopt some rule under which Perique tobacco, when made into cigarettes, shall pay only one tax.

In answer I have to say, that the internal revenue law imposes a tax of twenty-four cents per pound on manufacturing tobacco, and provides that the tax shall be paid when the tobacco is sold or removed from the factory or place where made. The same law imposes a a tax of $1.75 per hundred on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1000, and provides that the tax shall be paid when the cigarettes sold are removed from the factory or place where made. This office has no authority to adopt a rule modifying, amending or annulling the law referred to. If a manufacturer of cigarettes buys manufactured rather than unmanufactured tobacco, to be used as material in the manufacture of cigarettes, he does it from choice, and this office cannot refund the tax lawfully paid on the manufactured tobacco, or remit the tax imposed by law on the cigarettes made from it.

Very respectfully,
GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

In this letter to Mr. Gibson, Mr. Pernet says, if this tax could be removed, Louisiana would next year raise 100,000 carots of perique tobacco where this year 20,000 will be made.

The Apple Worm.

The question how to destroy the codling apple worm came before the New York Farmer's Club; and notwithstanding that its members are not the men whom the writer would go to for sound agricultural information, yet occasionally an outsider has something of importance to say. At a late meeting, Mr. Sylvester Lyons, of N. Y., said that he recommended encircling the trunks of the apple trees with bands of twisted hay and they had proved a success. But as this method requires considerable hay, and is a slow operation in twisting the bands, a better way is to fold straw paper and with twine to surround the trunk of the trees at a height that will admit of easy examination once in ten days or two weeks to destroy the worms under the bands. He said: "The paper bands were tried by a whole community in a small district in Michigan, and found to be very effectual. It has been a very common belief that the worm causes the apple to fall and falls with them, and if hogs enough to consume the fallen fruit are placed in an orchard, the worms will all be destroyed. It is admitted that hogs are the most excellent tenants of orchards and are very valuable as worm-eaters, yet they do not have access to a large portion of the wormy apples, and hence cannot destroy all of them.

SETTLE QUIBBLES—A PIECE OF WAR HISTORY.

What is known as the Laurel massacre took place in Madison county in the year 1864. A squad of men under one Col. Keith, who claimed to hold a commission in the Confederate army, and not an officer of "Vance's militia," as Judge Settle asserted here, after plundering and pillaging Madison county, committed an atrocious murder by shooting down a number of good citizens in what is known as the Laurel. Though Judge Settle made a speech at Marshall, the county seat of Madison county, and in several other counties contiguous where the people were familiar with the Laurel massacre, not one word fell from his lips until he spoke at Statesville.

Why?

Governor Vance explained it. A fellow by the name of Deaver, who has deserved hanging a dozen times since the Laurel massacre, and who is now either a revenue striker or a United States marshal, was one of the ring-leaders in that atrocious and dastardly crime. This same Deaver chaperoned Settle on his mountain canvass—carrying him from point to point in his buggy. Of course it would have been grossly discourteous in Judge Settle to have mentioned so delicate a matter in public in Deaver's hearing. But didn't Captain Settle wince when Vance exposed him?—*Statesville Landmark.*

McClellan for Tilden.

HIS REASONS FOR FAITH IN HIM—THE MAN POSSESSING ALL THE REQUISITES DEMANDED BY THE TIMES.

The following letter of General McClellan to a friend in New York, appeared in the New York papers a few days ago:

COBURY, CANADA, Aug. 16, 1876.

My Dear Sir:—Your very kind letter of the 10th has reached me, and I quite concur with you. Deeply impressed by the gravity of the issues involved in the approaching Presidential election, believing that the honor of the country and the well-being of the people depend in no small degree upon the result, I feel compelled to depart from the reserve that has become habitual to me and express the earnest convictions that press upon me. Under a constitutional government the formation of political parties is a necessary consequence of the diversity of human minds and interests. Sentimentalists in their closets may dream of an ideal republic, all of whose citizens are perfectly wise, virtuous, and consequently unanimous, but such a dream can never be realized on this earth, and we must recognize the fact that political parties are not only necessary but beneficial, acting, as they do, as checks upon each other. Experience has shown in all constitutional countries that when any party possesses uninterrupted power for a long time, especially when the minority is too weak to interpose any efficient check upon the actions of the majority the tendency is that the leaders become careless and reckless, forget that there is any power to which they are responsible, look upon office as a personal possession and reward rather than a public trust, and learn to regard their tenure as permanent. So, too, the legislative bodies become inclined to a system of extravagance that engenders corruption, facilitates the formation of rings, and finally destroys the prosperity of the people. The only sure remedy in such a a case is that the people shall, through the ballot-box, place the former opposition in power. That our country is now in the condition just described is proved by the universal and peremptory demand for complete reform by the the people, without regard to party. Among Democrats there is no doubt as to the manner in which the change should be accomplished. With many Republicans the question is whether they can trust the professions of their party, or whether they must take the disagreeable step of breaking away from old political associations by leaving the party under whose administration all the evils of which they complain have grown up, and act with the Democrats, who, from the force of circumstances must necessarily be reformers. I have the highest respect for the personal character and intelligence of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and believe him to be an upright gentleman. But it seems to me quite impossible that he can change the organization and policy of his party. The leaders who control and shape its policy would be the same after his election as now, and it is idle to hope for any change in them or under them.

It is now abundantly evident that had not a Democratic House been elected in 1874, it would have been impossible to unearth the various instances of maladministration that have come to light, and it is equally clear that until the Government passes into the hands of the Democrats we shall never know the whole truth, whatever it may be; and we need to know the truth as to the past, that it may serve to guide us in the future. Believing, as I firmly do, that every consideration of honesty and sound statesmanship, every true national and individual interest demands the prompt inauguration of a policy which shall, in the briefest practicable time, reduce every governmental expenditure to the lowest point commensurate with honor and efficiency; regarding the reform of the civil service in its broadest sense, and with it the enforcement upon officeholders of the conviction that there only business is to perform their public duties, and not manipulate party politics, as an inherent part of this reform; satisfied that it must be accompanied by financial measures steadily directed toward the resumption of specie payments within the shortest possible period, I cannot for a moment doubt that these all important ends will be best, and in fact only attained by the election of the candidate of the Democratic party. But questions of finance and reform are not the only ones which affect our prerent and future. The recent war altered forever some vexed questions; for example, the asserted right of secession has disappeared in a sea of blood; slavery has been abolished, never to reappear; to the negro has been given the right of citizenship and suffrage. We have nothing more to do with these results, save to accept them frankly, and watch that they remain intact. After many trials and tribulations the States not long since arrayed in arms against the Federal Government have re-established their relations with the Union, and regained their autonomy. Generous courtesy for a fallen but gallant foe, and selfish policy, alike demand that we should leave no just thing undone that will restore peace and well-being in the South, re-establish fraternal feelings in the hearts of all our people, and cause our recent enemies to be proud of and love the government of the Union and its flag. The welfare of the North is inseparable from that of the South and our country can never attain its full force and vigor until peace, prosperity and kind feeling reign throughout its broad domain. I believe that this end can best be reached by respecting the autonomy of the individual States, so long as they respect the obligations of the federal compact. Allowed to govern themselves public opinion, self-respect and a regard for their own interests will certainly suffice to induce the Southern States to place good men in office and enforce the laws. While the opinion that Federal interference should never be resorted to except in the cases provided for in the Constitution, I also think that if any outrages are committed upon the rights, persons or property of any citizen, whatever his race, whether black or white, and the State authorities neglect or hesitate to do their duty, that the general government should urge and aid them in every legal way to enforce order and justice, and should use all its legitimate influence in that direction. But I have sufficient faith in the honor and ability of our Southern brethren to believe that, when left to themselves, they will well know how to enforce just laws and secure the rights of the humblest of their fellow-citizens.

In Mr. Tilden I am confident that we have a candidate possessing all the requisites that the exigencies of the times demand. In a long career he has given the surest proofs of ability and integrity. It is a very easy thing to preach reform to an opponent, but a very different affair to carry it out in one's own party. This Mr. Tilden has had the rare courage and ability to do. Against great obstacles he commenced and carried through the herculean task of fighting corruption and pursuing the plunderers in his own party, and it is almost superfluous to deny that the courage, energy, untiring perseverance and acumen he displayed in those memorable contests proves that he possesses in a most eminent degree the qualifications so much needed in our chief magistrate in the present crisis of our affairs. In regard to all questions of finance and reform we have the sure criterion of his past to enable us to form positive convictions as to his future. In his hands may be safely left the task of awarding liberal justice to the South, while jealously guarding the rights of the North, and the issues decided by the great struggle ended, I trust, and forever. When elected I believe he will enter upon the duties of his high office with the single purpose of serving his country faithfully, and with no lower ambition than that of devoting every faculty to the glorious task of rendering the nation prosperous at home, honored and respected abroad. I would like to appeal to those who in civil life have honored me with their friendship and support, and especially and most earnestly to those men to whom I have never appealed in vain—my comrades of the war—and to ask them to stand once more with me in our country's cause, in a civil contest now, as formerly in a deadlier struggle and support to the utmost the election of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency. I believe that the issues now at stake are similar to those for which we fought—the honor and well-being of the nation.

I am very truly yours,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Hendricks Speaks.

THE WORDS OF A STATESMAN—THE TACTICS OF THE REPUBLICANS CONDEMNED—GOOD GOVERNMENT UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE, BAD UNDER RADICAL RULE.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., September 2.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks spoke here to-night. He said he had yielded to his friends, and will make this and a few other addresses to the people. He said that in a recent speech Governor Morton said: "In such a campaign, with slander as the chief weapons, Republicans must be excused if they speak plainly of the political character, history and purpose of their antagonists." Hendricks continued: "At the close of that speech there remained no question that the campaign so far as Morton could give it character, was correctly described as of slander. No man of intellect or observation has failed to see that misrepresentation of the motives of the Democrats is the purport and policy of the press end speakers of the Republican party. They charge conduct, attribute motives and impute sentiments of opinions wholly unknown to the parties attacked. Language is attributed which was never used, or so misquoted and garbled as to impart a meaning never intended. A cause must indeed be desperate when its vindication requires a resort to means so despicable and wicked.

"In this great Centennial year what is the truth and your duty and aim in respect to the South? I but repeat my letter of acceptance when I say that all the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the Constitution and laws declare or recognize; and that he is a dangerous enemy of his country who would arouse or foster sectional antagonism. In but two Southern States is there bloodshed and death between the races. In these States alone, Louisiana and South Carolina, is the Republican party dominant. In every other State of the South the people have recovered and restored the American right and power of self-government and the negro race has ceased to be the tool of the party, and peace and harmony prevail and prosperity is rapidly returning to all."

Governor Hendricks spoke of the restoration of harmony in Arkansas and Mississippi after the overthrow of the Republican administration therein. He said the same story tells the history of North Carolina, Texas and Alabama. Why not restore South Carolina and Louisiana to the blessings of good government, that blacks and whites alike and together may dwell under the mild influence of peace and harmony as wise men and citizens? I ask you to judge whether it be right, expedient or humane to continue the men in power who make political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed.

W. A. SMITH AS A DESERTER-HUNTER.

We copy the following paragraph from the Raleigh *Standard*, of Oct. 21, 1863, then edited by Holden, as an evidence of the zeal and efficiency displayed by Maj. Smith, now Radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in the pursuit of deserters for whom he now professes so much friendship:

"We learn that twenty-five deserters have been arrested in Johnston county within the last week or two. There are but few remaining in that County, and they will probably be gathered up soon. Major Smith and his Home Guard are very active."

MORE TESTIMONY FROM "THE STANDARD."

The Raleigh *Standard*, edited by W. W. Holden, in October, 1863, referring to the activity displayed by W. A. Smith and others in hunting deserters speaks thus:

"North Carolina has fewer deserters than any other State, and in this respect as in others she is doing her full duty in the cause; and yet she is suspected in certain quarters and the great mass of her people, who are Conservatives are held up as untrue to the South. It is reported that certain Confederate officers in this State are imposing on the old Union men, but now true Confederates, because they were "not right in the beginning." It is the duty of these officers to arrest deserters, and not engage in politics, or impose on any portion of the people on account of their political opinions. If any proof of such improper or oppressive conduct on their part should be laid before Gov. Vance, we tell these officers that he will report them and have them severely dealt with."

Here is testimony for Gov. Vance from no less a person than Holden who ought certainly now be good authority on that subject. If they were as willing to tell the truth now as then there would be no need to refute them from their own months.—*Patriot.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

FIFTY CENTS.

We will send the PRESS till the end of the Presidential campaign to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for **FIFTY CENTS.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.

JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

Party Organization.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved, 1 That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this Committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina, who favor reform in State and national affairs, to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the Secretary of this Committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.

S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

Congressional Canvass.

Hon. WM. M. ROBBINS and Col. THOS. J. DULA, Candidates for Congress in the 7th District, on the Conservative and Republican tickets respectively, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Gold Hill,	Rowan Co.,	Friday,	"	15
Salisbury,	"	Saturday.	"	16
Clarkesville,	Davie	Monday,	"	18
Yadkinville,	Yadkin	Tuesday,	"	19
Elkin,	Surry	Wednesday,	"	20
Trap Hill,	Wilkes	Thursday,	"	21
Segrist's Store,	"	Friday,	"	22
Wilkesboro,	"	Saturday,	"	23
Scott's X Roads,	Iredell,	Monday,	"	25
Shepherd's X R's,	"	Tuesday,	"	26
Eagle Mills,	"	Wednesday,	"	27
Fraley's Old Store,	"	Thursday,	"	28
Walker's Store,	"	Friday,	"	29
Statesville,	"	Saturday,	"	30
Stony Point Church	Alexander,	Monday,	Oct.	2
Taylorsville,	"	Tuesday,	"	3
Wittenburg,	"	Wednesday,	"	4
Sugar Loaf,	"	Thursday,	"	5
Privett's Store,	Wilkes	Friday,	"	6
Newcastle,	"	Saturday,	"	7
McNeill's Store,	"	Monday,	"	9
Deep Gap,	Watauga	Tuesday,	"	10
Boone,	"	Wednesday,	"	11
Sugar Grove,	"	Thursday,	"	12
Elk X Roads,	Ashe	Friday,	"	13
North Fork,	"	Saturday,	"	14
Jefferson,	"	Monday,	"	16
Laurel Springs,	Alleghany	Tuesday,	"	17
Flint Hill,	"	Wednesday,	"	18
Sparta,	"	Thursday,	"	19
Rocky Ford Church,	Surry,	Friday,	"	20
Franklin Old Place,	"	Saturday,	"	21
Mt. Airy,	"	Monday,	"	23
Tom's Creek,	"	Tuesday,	"	24
Winston,	Forsyth	Wednesday,	"	25
East Bend,	Yadkin	Thursday,	"	26
Mt. Nebo,	"	Friday,	"	27
Buck Shoals,	"	Saturday,	"	28

OUR PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of the Democratic party in this State, adopted at the recent Convention held in Raleigh:

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had complete control of the Government in all its departments, and by its disregard of constitutional limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditure; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branches of its administration—has brought disgrace upon our Government and unparalleled distress upon our people: Therefore

Resolved, That in this Centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past tvents, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the Government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875 and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great West, and the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads. We pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicial legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption; and restore the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Vermont doesn't hold up well for the Republicans. The official returns from the entire State foot up 65,643 votes cast, and the Republican majority has been whittled dewn to 23,550, being a loss on the majority of 1872 of nearly 2,000. The largest vote ever cast in previous years was in September, 1872, when the aggregate was 58,619, or 6,954 less than the poll of Tuesday last. Such an increase of the whole vote in a State where the Republicans are more than two to one, should have increased the Republican majority thirty-three per cent. of the aggregate increase of the poll, or over 2,000, but, instead of increasing, it is diminished nearly 2,000. The same percentage of Democratic gains would give Tilden every debatable State by large majorities. It is specially gratifying and should be a wholesome admonition to orators who forget that the people are intelligent and mean to vote unusually intelligently this year, that in St. Alban's, where Mr. Wheeler made his foolish bloody-shirt speech, the Republican vote fell off from 991 to 757, while the Democratic vote increased from 253 to 487. At that rate it wouldn't take many speeches from the Republican candidate for Vice President in the more populous centres of the country to prevent Hayes and Wheeler from carrying any one of the leading States. By and by the politicians will get to understand that this isn't the year for winning elections by insulting the intelligence and mocking the distress of the people by inflammatory appeals to the prejudices and hatreds of the past. Vermont says so, and when Vermont so speaks it is safe to expect the other States to do likewise.

HON. W. M. ROBBINS, addressed the Tilden and Vance Club on Thursday evening last. The Court House was full to overflowing with enthusiastic people, many of whom came a distance of three or four miles on foot, on horseback, and in conveyances. Enthusiastic as the meetings of the Club generally are, this evening eclipsed them all. Cheer after cheer rang out from the packed concourse of voters, as their favorite Representative dealt his heavy blows at the radicals, often becoming eloquent, his warning voice thrilling the audience until the welkin rang with renewed outbursts of applause. It was ten o'clock before the Club adjourned well pleased with the proceedings.

About Tobacco.

In glancing over some fields of tobacco the other day in counties east of us, we noticed that farmers were topping the plants higher than usual this year. The idea we suppose, was to make up in the size and weight of the plants something of what is lacking in numbers, but the experiment will doubtless prove to be a mistake. The leaves of the tobacco plant acquire body and weight as they ripen, and the higher the plant is topped the slower it matures. We are told that a difference of two or three leaves in the topping will make a wide difference in the time of maturing. Thus more may be lost than gained both in quality and quantity by having so many leaves on the stalk.

A farmer from the White Oak mountain, in our county, who happens to have a full crop of the weed this year, tells us that some of his tobacco is ready for the knife. He is more fortunate than any of his neighbors.

We fell in the other day with some large tobacco growers from southern Kentucky, who informed us that the planters of that State experienced similar difficulties to those of the Virginia people in pitching their crops, and they estimated that not more than one-half the average yield would be produced in Kentucky this year.

We also met with some gentleman who have resided in the tobacco counties of Maryland, who say the crop there will be a short one. The plan of cultivating the plant in that State is different from that pursued in Virginia. There they make no hills, and rely upon the plow where our people apply the hoe. In cutting, they do not split the stalk after the Virginia fashion, but spike it and run the tobacco stick through the stem. In all of this they contend that there is a saving of labor and that our fine tobacco growers have something to learn in this art. The quality of their product is altogether different from ours. The samples we saw were of dark brown color and thin leaf, such as we would regard here as a good smoker. It sells at prices something above those of the Virginia shipping tobacco, but much below the figures paid for our bright manufacturing grades.—*Danville Register.*

SURRY COUNTY.—At a meeting held in Dobson, on the 5th inst., John G. Marler was nominated for the Senate; J. F. Graves for the Commons; S. H. Taylor for Sheriff; C.C.Riggs for Treasurer; Woodson Roberts for Surveyor.

The nomination for Commissioners was postponed until first Monday in October.

HON. W. M. ROBBINS, addressed his constituents at Kernersville on Thursday last.—A goodly number of voters were present, and were delighted with Mr. Robbins effort. Mr. Dula was not present on account of sickness.

Mr. Robbins gave a general outline of the monstrous corruptions of the government, going into many of the details, showing how these huge swindles were perpetrated. In many instances the very men who were convicted, at least by the people, were afterwards appointed to lucrative offices by the President, while honest officials were quietly asked to resign, as was the case of Postmaster Jewell, Secretary Bristow and others.

DR. WHEELER was present and time was courteously divided with him. Of course the Doctor pitched into Mr Robbins, with but poor success however, as his charges were promptly met in every case. The Doctor made a grand mistake, however, when he spoke of the U. S. Flag, and intimated that a majority of Robbins' supporters would rally round the Confederate Flag in preference to the old flag, "if they were raised up side and side." It seems to us the Doctor had better let the *flag business* alone, as he himself has been wrapped in the folds of Southern bunting. The discussion passed off pleasantly. Mr. Robbins also spoke to a large and enthusiastic crowd at Lewisville, on Friday. We learn several Revenue officials were after him, but could make no political capital as they hadhoped to do.

YELLOW FEVER is *raging* in Savannah, and notwithstanding a strict quarentine, two cases have appeared in New York, both proving fatal. One at a fashionable boarding house on Broadway, the other at a Sailors' Boarding house.

Negro Riot in Charleston S. C.

On Thursday last a most disgraceful and bloody riot occurred in Charleston, growing out of an attack of a Negro mob on a colored Tilden and Hampton Club. A few white endeavored to check the disturbance and protect the Conservative negroes, but were obliged to flee for their lives. After considerable disturbance, in which stores were robbed, windows smashed, matters quieted. This is unfortunate for the Republicans as it shows who are the intolerent and intimidating party.

The Democrats of Massachusetts nominated Chas. Fancis Adams for Governor.

Connecticut Democrats nominated Richard D. Hubbarn for Governor.

A Farmer's Reasoning.

This is the way in which an old farmer in Maryland, who had been a consistent Republican, expressed himself, after a careful review of the position of the parties:

"I have always been a Republican and voted the Republican ticket from Fremont down. I have supported that party because it seemed to me right. I was willing to trust it as honest and capable.

Two years ago the people elected a Democratic Congress. I thought they were wrong and voted for a Republican. They were right, I was wrong. This Democratic Congress in its first session said to the Republican Senate, 'You have been spending too much money in running the government; you must economize.' The Senate said it couldn't be done, they must have as much money as had been appropriated heretofore. And then the fight began, the Senate demanding the full amount, the House insisting on a reduction. The fight went on for months till finally the Senate yielded, and consented to a reduction of $20,000,000 on the $40,000,000 demanded by the House. They fought for months against any reduction and at last yielded three-fourths of the sum demanded.

Now here is the point. If the Republican Senate, forced by the Democratic House acknowledges at the end of ten years that the government *can* be run for $30,000,000 a year less than they have been doing it, should it not have saved that expence itself without being forced to it? $30,000,000 a year for ten years since the war amounts to $300,000,000, which the Senate hereby acknowledges that it expended extravagantly.

If the Democrats have done this much in one term, they might do more if they had the govin their possession, and I propose to change my vote for once and see what the result will be in cutting down some of the expenses that have scarcely been touched as yet."

Judge Settle Answers a Question.

The Raleigh *News* says: It appears that the Democratic press of this State has all along been doing Judge Settle a gross injustice by saying that he has not answered any of the questions propounded to him by Gov. Vance. We are not willing to do injustice to even a political opponent, and hasten to make *amende*. We have it from headquarters that Judge Settle did answer one of these questions, and it was after this wise: After one of his red mouthed attacks upon Vance and the Confederate government, Vance asked him if he did not vote for Jeff Davis for President of the Confederate States. He stopped awhile, looked around, and finally answered the question: he said he had forgotten whether he did or not!

Wheeler Turns Loose.

The speech of Mr. Wheeler, the Republican nominee for Vice President, made at St. Albans, Vt., is rather surprising in its tone and character to both friends and foes. He slobbered fawningly all over Plymouth Rock, which might be excusable in a mere politician in the locality where he spoke, but the revilement of the South which he indulged, declaring that the North must regard the South with the same feeling that it did ten years ago, was not excusable, and was quite in contrast with the temperate and conservative spirit that he showed formerly towards that section, and by which the adoption of his compromise in regard to Louisiana was brought about. The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, an independent sort of Republican journal, says of the Wheeler speech that it was an appeal to the passions engendered by the civil war, while it left untouched the vital issues of reform and retrenchment upon which the campaign is really being fought, and upon which it will certainly be decided. Mr. Wheeler waved the bloody shirt before his St. Alban's audience with all the vigor he was capable of, but his performance fell so far short of those in which Senator Morton and some other prominent politicians are in the habit of indulging, that it can only be accounted a weak, a very weak imitation. In fine, the speech was offensive in substance and platitudinous in manner, and was utterly unworthy of a man of Mr. Wheeler's reputation and standing, and was particularly unworthy of the candidate of a great party for the second office under the Government and of a possible President of the United States.

Gov. Hayes' Income Tax.

Republicans began their assault on Mr. Tilden for his return of income tax, charging him with perjury. Mr. Hayes' career as a tax-payer has been made the subject of a rigid, close investigation. The figures brought to light tell a very damaging story. A full exhibit of the tax returns of personal property for the past three years made by Rutherford B. Hayes to the tax assessors of the town of Fremont, has been published.

The exhibit is a very long one, and it is unnecessary to publish the whole of it. A few items from it, is sufficient for our present purpose.

The personal property, other than non-taxable, under the will of Sardis Birchard at $32,000, of which R. B. Hayes is devisee, is returned for taxation, under the oath of R. B. Hayes, at $3,500. Three watches, the aggregate value of which is $800, are sworn to be worth $150 in 1875, while in 1874 one of the watches is sworn to be worth $290. Four carriages are returned as being worth $300 in 1874, while the maker of one of the carriages states that Mr. Hayes paid him in that year $500 for a single carriage. One horse, valued at $500, is returned as worth but $100. In possession of a piano, he has failed to make a return thereof as the law of Ohio requires. With over $100,000 worth of personal property, Governor Hayes has returned, under oath, for the last three years, less than $6,000 worth of taxation.

These returns are sworn to by Mr, Hayes.—Was it perjury? Can there be a satisfactory explanation of these evasions of the law? The Republicans will try to hoot this down. These statements came from Democratic sources, they will say; and are not to be believed. The reply to this is, that the figures and affidavits constituting these damaging disclosures are obtained from the books of the assessors for the county of Sandusky, in which Mr. Hayes resides.—They are from the record, and cannot be denied. Was it perjury?—*Raleigh News.*

What Billy Smith Thinks of the Blue Ridge Country.

Billy Smith, the republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, spent last Sunday in Charlotte, on his return from a joint canvass with Capt. Jarvis through the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, which he left with a poor impression of our mountain country. He said: "Well, d—d if it ain't the roughest country that I ever saw. I was never there before and God knows I wouldn't cross the Blue Ridge again if a man would give me two thousand dollars in cash. I was mistaken in the character of the people, for I thought before my visit that there were a great many ignorant floating voters in that section, but I left them just as I found them, and there is no political change either way. They not only regard with suspicion everything you tell them, but they are fixed in their views, and are as stubborn as the very devil." On being asked with what sort of reception he met, he replied: "The shabbiest treatment you ever saw. It looked like those mountaineers were about to run wild over Jarvis. They met him nearly everywhere with bands and carriages, and would escort him like he was king, and cussed if they didn't leave me standing like a fool to get to the speaking the best way I could. It was the same way after the speaking was over—they would crowd after Jarvis, shake his hand and offer to take him to their homes, while only a few niggers and sorry-looking white men would come up to me. Such treatment was not calculated to make a man enjoy himself overmuch, you know."—*Charlotte Observer.*

People will Talk—How they Remember Him.

The good a governor does lives after him. The charges the radical press have made against Vance are driven in doors as fast as the people can open their mouths. In Raleigh the old people are sitting around their doors, talking of Vance, what he did when governor, and the many good deeds they remember of him.

"I know when he gave old annt Abby House every cent he had," says one.

"Vance was a poor man when he was governor—as poor as any of us," said Mr. Ennis yesterday. "I know that during the war a party of us took up a subscription for him and his family, and put it in the bank at Salisbury. We knew he was suffering on his salary. But the yankee cayalry got that money."

"The morning he left here," said another, "he shook hands with Alick, the old negro he liked so, and as he mounted his horse he put a five dollar bill in his hand."

"Vance!" said Sheriff Wiseman, of Mitchell county, as he met him after the war, and he seized his hand with the grip of a brother—"Vance! you led our wives and children while we were in the army; you kept the poor people in provisions; and now you're poor yourself, and I hear you have no money. I have some, and I want you to take it and pay it back when you are able."

Vance thanked him and refused. But the sheriff pressed it on him with nearly tears in his eyes, for his generous heart was really sincere in its offer—he knew what Vance had done. And Vance accepted the loan and paid it back to Sheriff Wiseman.

"I remember three old ladies," said Major Peck, the other day, "they came here during the war after cotton-cards and couldn't get any from the quarter-master, and they were coming up the street regretting it, when I said to them, 'Let's go and see Governor Vance.' And Vance sat right down and wrote them an order for the cards. It tickled 'em powerful."

And such is the verdict of the public in favor of Zeb Vance when governor. The Radical press had as well try to drown the roar of the ocean as to smother the feeling for Vance.

'Tis the song, the sigh of the weary,
(Hurrah for Vance!)
Hard times come again no more.
—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

There is no danger in the amendments to the rights of the colored people. Republicans who tell them the contrary are deceivers.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—At the Republican meeting held in Lexington, on Saturday last, nominations of the following candidates were made:

Senate.—Gaither Walser.
Commons.—J. T. Brown, Jas. Miller.
Register.—Mr. Sink.
Treasurer.—James Smith.
Sheriff.—H. C. Thomas.

Republican Waste and Democratic Retrenchment.

A few figures will tell the story of the difference between republican and democratic administration. Beginning with 1860 we find the ordinary expenses of government for that year to have been $58,955,952,31. Twelve years later, in 1872, or after the war had been seven years past, they were $124,668,453.43, an increase in round numbers of $66,000,000. It might have been expected that expenses would now begin to decline, as a large portion of the interest-bearing debt had been paid, and part of the war bonds substituted for others at lower rates of interest. But we find for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the appropriations for ordinary expenses were $147,936,040.71, an increase over 1872 of $88,407,388.32. But not even then were the extravagant demands of the administration stopped. The appropriations asked for the same purpose to be expended in the present fiscal year were $173,567,521.88, an increase over 1876 of 26,000,000, over 1872 of $49,000,000, and over 1860 of $115,000,000. But fortunately the democrats hold the House of Representatives, and resolved to put a check upon this wicked waste which had paralyzed our industries and driven government to the verge of bankruptcy. This house voted appropriations amounting to $100,704,834 49, but the republican senate increased the sum to $128,727,048.63. The bill as finally passed appropriated $118,189,565.85, a reduction from the demands of the administration of $55,375,856.13, and a saving from last year of $29,173,774.86. These figures speak for themselves. The people understand them, and are not diverted from contemplating them by the most brilliant display of the "bloody shirt," and will not be slow in judging between the party that is willing to plunge the country into another bloody and wasteful war for the sake of success, and the one that struggled last winter against powerful and most unscrupulous opposition for the maintenance of economy and peace.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The *leaders* and heads of the Republican party are responsible for the waste and corruption of the Republican administration,—it is not the *people's* fault. Should the people, however, in the face of all this, continue the same party in power, and matters and things get no better, it will be their fault.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The demonstration on the 31st of August at Wheatfield, Indiana, in honor of (Blue Jeans) Hon. J. D. Williams, Democratic candidate for Governor, was magnificent. The number present is estimated at 20,000. "Blue Jeans" Williams is sketched by a correspondent of the *Courier Journal*, who figures up his prospective majority at 22,000.

The Wilmington *Star* says that the canvass in North Carolina is going on finely, that everything looks bright, and the Conservatives are full of enthusiasm, but it cautions them that behind the apparent apathy of the Republicans is a vast amount of secret underhand working.

Gen. M. W. Ransom addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd of Democrats at Goldsboro, on Saturday last, on the occasion of the holding of Wayne County Convention. The Roanoke *News* says: We are told it was one of the best speeches of his life. It was received with marked effect, and many former Republicans assured him that henceforth they would vote the Democratic ticket."

The rights of the colored people are secured by the Constitution of the United States. Vance and Tilden would have no power to interfere with their rights. Republicans who tell colored people the contrary, are not truthful.

The Radical papers don't deny that their candidate for President took away from a chaplain $400 that a condemned deserter had given him to send to his mother. They say he turned it over to the government but the books don't show it.

The negroes in various portions of Mississippi are rapidly forming Tilden and Hendricks Clubs. The work goes bravely on.

The Constitution under which we now live is the result of a military order and not the work of North Carolinians.

A colored man at the Radical speaking in Oxford left in disgust, saying he was tired of hearing Radical overseers giving orders to their negro voters.

Hayes and Wheeler are both civil rights men. How can you vote for them unless you wish to endorse that infamous and diabolical measure? What confidence can you place in white Radical speakers, who tell you they are opposed to the civil rights bill, and in the very next breath ask you to vote for the party and the men who passed that bill.

Radical Press on Professional Men.

The Radical press is trying to make some capital by referring to the number of professional men on the Conservative ticket. How is it on their side? Let's see:

R B Hayes—Lawyer.
W A Wheeler—Lawyer.
Who are their electors?
D L Russell—Lawyer.
O H Dockery—Professional Politician.
J B Respess—Professional Politician.
J E O'Hara, negro—Lawyer.
Ike R Strayhorn—Lawyer.
S A Douglas—Embryo Lawyer.
R M Norment—Doctor.
Squire Trivett—Unknown.
Who are their State candidates?
T Settle—Lawyer.
W A Smith—Professional Politician.
J W Albertson—Lawyer.
W H Wheeler—Doctor.
J Reilly—Professional Politician.
J C Carson—Preacher.
T L Hargrove—Lawyer.
Who have they for Congress?
D McE Lindsay—Pirate.
C H Brogden—Professional Politician.
I J Young—Moiety Snatcher.
KuKlux Boyd—Lawyer.
O H Dockery—Professional Politician.
T J Dula—$20 Lawyer.
How many working men on this list?

HOW JUDGE SETTLE ENJOYED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE HARD EARNINGS OF THE PEOPLE.—In February, 1871, Judge Settle resigned his position on the Supreme Court bench to accept the position of Minister to Peru. He was commissioned February 18th, 1871. Some time in the following July he arrived at his post and was formally installed Minister. On the 20th of November he obtained from the Government leave to return home. He remained at home until February, 1872, when he resigned. He was in the actual service of the Government *four months*, for which he received

☞ TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ☜

from the hard earnings of a bankrupt and ruined people. Is it any wonder that Judge Settle is dumb when asked if he endorses the magnificent extravagance of Republican rule? Make a note of it, ye horny-handed sons of toil, for it is by the honest sweat of your brow Settle's bill has to be paid.—*Landmark.*

The Indian Campaign.

IT PROVES A FAILURE SO FAR—NO INDIANS YET FOUND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A dispatch dated Terry's Camp, on Deer Creek, August 30th, says:

So far very little indication of the presence of Indians has been found, but it is hoped on account of the presence of buffalo, that we are about to fall in with the Indians.

The expedition to the north bank of the Yellowstone, in so far as the finding the hostile Indians is concerned, has proved a failure. Trails have been found of small hunting parties, but apparently no large bands of Indians have crossed the river, unless they have crossed at a point farther east. There is a strong probability that no Indians will be met with during the present campaign. It will be imperatively necessary for the troops who have been designated to remain in cantonment during the winter, to set to work preparing winter quarters, as the severity of the winter months renders living under canvass absolutely an impossibility."

FOREIGN.

FRIGHTFUL BARBARITIES OF THE TURKS—ALEXINATZ HELD BY 15,000 SERVIANS—THE TURKS COMMAND FREE ACCESS TO ALL SERVIA—WORSE SCENES APPREHENDED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *Standard's* Belgrade special says the Turks occupied the left bank of the Morova, Monday. Alexinatz is entirely deserted. The Turks committed great atrocities during and after Friday's battle. Stories are told of rapes and that Russians were tied to trees and roasted. The Servians at Deligrad are in no condition to take the field. There is no force between the Turks and Belgrade. The Turks fire on ambulances as soon as the Red Cross is seen. A dispatch from Deligrad of the 4th says Alexinatz is held by 15,000 Servians. The Servian position is precarious but the exact position of affairs is unknown. The *Times* correspondent confirms the stories of the outrages committed on women and wounded Servians by Circassians and Bushi Bazouks.

When the Turks reach Krusevats the situation will be frightful. They will command four roads leading to every part of Servia.—The country could be over run in a few days.

News of Tweed's Arrest.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A special dispatch from Burgos to the *Daily News* states that Tweed was arrested at Pontevedra, where he landed from a sailing vessel in which he escaped from Cuba. Mr. Aden, Charge D'Affaires of the United States, in the absence of minister Cushing, visited the Spanish minister of foreign affairs at La Grange, and arranged for the surrender of the prisoner to the American Government. The Spanish authorities had been notified of Tweed's sailing for Spain, and preparations had been made for his arrest long before his arrival.

STATE NEWS.

At the Conservative meeting, held in Greensboro, Col. J. L. Scales was nominated for the Senate and Messrs. N. Mendenhall and Lyndon Swain for the house.

All the convicts at work on the asylum at Morganton, except three, escaped, one night last week. The *Blade* says: They divided in squads of two and took different roads. The two who took the Rutherford road were captured and another was captured near Hickory. The guard on duty was taking a nap and they cut a log out of the stockade and crept out.

Two little boys, sons of Mr. Shoupe, living near Round Knob, on the Blue Ridge, were digging potatoes, on the 1st of September, when a dead tree fell on them, killing one and breaking the leg and otherwise seriously injuring the other. It is thought that the latter will die.

We learn from the Asheville *Citizen* that Henry Watson, and W. A. Shepherd confined in the jail at Franklin, for the murder of James Lackey, by the assistance of a brother of each of the prisoners overpowered their guard and made their escape on Sunday the 27th ult.

E. A. Propst, of Rowan county, says the Salisbury *Watchman*, is now producing from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds of seed cotton per acre on land that ten years ago would not yield a bushel and a half of corn. He has brought it up by sowing down clover, plowing under green crops and fertilizing.

Raleigh *Sentinel* says: There are five cotton factories in full run in Randolph county. At Union they turn out from thirty-three to thirty-five hundred yards of plaids a day, and at Cedar Falls they turn 90 looms, while at Franklinsville they make from seven to eight hundred seamless bags per day. All these factories stopped work and went to hear Vance the day he spoke at Ashboro.

LIVE STOCK IN THE STATE, AND ITS VALUE.—The next report of the Auditor to the Legislature will show the following as the number of live stock in the State, and value: Horses, 125,686; value of same, $6,573,705; number of mule, 72,547; value $4,469,257; jacks, 618; value, $31,086; jennets, 605; value, $10,539; goats, 14,031; value $12,388; cattle, 564,185; value, $4,003,352; hogs, 1,159,361; value, $1,188,784; sheep, 474,829; value, $453,985; total value of all the live stock in the State, $16,683,096.—*Raleigh News.*

SALISBURY FAIR.—We are glad to learn that the prospects for our next Fair, which begins Oct. 23th, are very encouraging. The Secretary is almost daily receiving letters of inquiry and notices of fine stock, machinery, &c., coming for exhibition. We trust that all our citizens, and particularly the farmers of Rowan, will bestir themselves to make this Fair a grand success. In addition to the regular Premium list a number of special premiums are offered, which we hope many of our farmers will compete for. Among these are *One Ton of Navassa Guano*, offered by Mr. J. Allen Brown, for the best bale of cotton. $10, by Walton & Ross, for same. A splendid plow, offered each, by Smithdeal & Caldwell, Crawford & Heilig, and Meroney & Bro. Also an elegant Silver Medal, by the enterprising jewelers Bell & Bro., for the best pair of home-spun and home-knit socks, made in Rowan.—*Examiner.*

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

LOCAL NOTICES.—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the PRESS. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING

Persons wishing printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply executed, can be accommodated at the PRESS OFFICE, SALEM, N. C.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—All obituary notices and tributes of respect, over ten lines, will be charged a advertising rates. Terms cash.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, Magistrates Summons Judgments and Executions, for sale at the PRESS Office.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. V. O. THOMPSON, N. G, J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
J. G. SIDES, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. R. A. HAMILTON, C. C. JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 7 o'clock, a. m., to 6, p. m., during the week, and from 7 to 8, a. m., on Sunday.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem, closes every day, except Saturday, at 9, p. m. Due every day, except Monday, by 1, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals, and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown: Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 30, a. m.—due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbaville; closes every Friday at 6.30, a.m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Saturday at 6 a. m., due every Saturday by 8, p. m.
H. W. SHORE, P. M.

When a gentle, unsophisticated cow rams her nose into a bucket of fruit parings, it is not in the nature of things, for even a brute of the milder ways,—as the bee—to avoid the necessity of informing her dumb intelligence that they are not as contemptible as the fly,—to be munched with impunity with the refuse of the kitchens.

The student of the trees informs us that when that very interesting and voracious animal,—the caterpillar,—takes charge of a tree he does not, in making it his home, add very materially to its growth and life. That being so, we notice a great many fine fruit trees on the high road to ruin.

A big money for small melon, is the way they put it now.

Dr. Powell, with his family, has removed to Cascade, Va., near our State line. Mr. Harris, of Salisbury, has taken the Gorrell house vacated by Dr. P.

Jas. B. Baylor, of the U. S. Coast Survey, is registered at the Merchant's Hotel.

The other day, we saw an old gent dressed with the old time cut away blue cloth coat and shining brass buttons, and buff vest. There is always character attaching to that dress of our fathers.

A change of schedule on our Railroad has just gone into effect, the train now arriving at 8 o'clock, A. M., and departing at 3 o'clock, A. M. A change undesirable in every way, for citizen and postmaster.

One day last week, Mrs. Dan'l Reich, living a few miles west of this place, was robbed of a small amount of money. Two ruffians entered the house and threatened her life if she refused to give up her keys, or tell where her money was. The old lady did not identify the robbers. There has been no crime of this description committed here for years.

H. R. Leinan is President and B. Y. Rayl Secretary of the Vienna Tilden and Vance Club.

Farmers aver, generally speaking, that there will not be more than half a crop of corn husbanded this year. Put good locks on your crib doors, you men of the fields.

There were some fine specimens of mountain apples on the streets for sale, this week, at $1 per bushel. The old saying that the best things come put up in small packages, is always verified, in the case of those little, uninviting sixteenth century looking mountain wagons, that are usually apt to contain very desirable produce of some kind or other.

If those indefatigable little flower-robbers—the bees—have not worked to more advantage in the country, this season, than they have in town, native honey will command a good price the coming winter and spring.

A protracted meeting will begin at New Friendship, Forsyth county, near the county line, on Saturday before first Sunday in October, according to appointment.

The yellow tints in the elms are bringing in their testimony as to the death of Summer.

"Blow, bugle, blow,
Set the wild echoes flying"—

are Tennyson's lines, which we presume, the sense of, percolates through the brains of the hornists that summon daily the traders to come into the Tobacco Temples and lay down their greenbacks on the treacherous weed.

The surroundings for "setting the wild echoes flying" are not half so complete, however, as in the days of the old stage conch,—for, as the drivers of those *fast trains* wound their horns, they could be heard over the hills for miles.

The number of prisoners held for trial, in our county jails, is a strong argument in favor of one clause of the new Constitution to be voted on in November, viz: the return to the old system of County Courts. Here we have our jail crowded with men and women, most of them awaiting trial for charges of minor offences but who could not procure bail; and so the county has to support them until the holding of the Superior Court. Many of the surrounding counties are in the same fix.

Mr. Johnson, painter, of this place, has taken the contract of painting the court-house at Mocksville.

Strangely enough, however, we notice on a apple limb, seemingly entirely dead from the ravages of the worm—eight or ten clusters of fine, healthy blooms.

Our section is becoming infested with the tramp nuisance. Suppose the stringent times in the North have induced this class to straggle towards our *sunny* South in the hopes of bettering their condition!

Quite a little army has already gone from our two towns to visit the Centennial, and another is just going. If all the towns in the State have sent similar delegations, North Carolina, considering the tight times, has been well represented at the National Exposition. Then there are lots of folks that can go, but don't, and many that want to, and *can't*; we are unhappily forced to accept stubbornly, a position as high private, in the ranks of the latter class.

Messrs. Pfohl & Stockton are going to have built, on the site of their present store, a brick building, four stories high, 25 feet front and 100 back. Mr. Joyner intends putting up a two story brick store on the vacant lot lying between Langfeld's and Hodgin & Hinshaw—40 feet by 80.

Mr. Tise's two new stores look neat and substantial; it is unfortunate that the store fronts on that block do not stand on a line with each other.

Extending the corporate limits of Winston, so as to take in Liberty, is discussed.

The weather is fitful; it is cool, warm, sunny, cloudy and rainy, alternately; a slight rain on Sunday night, with quite a good rain Monday night.

Judging from present indications, the public will be thoroughly enlightened, as regards matters political, on Saturday and Saturday evening, there being no less than four prominent speakers advertised for the occasion.

Chinquapins are in; the hulls of this luxury go very far towards ornamenting the pavements in front of stores.

STILL THEY COME.—A Tilden and Vance Club was formed at Bitting's Store, Bethania Township, on Saturday last, numbering 52 members, with the following officers: President, B. L. Bitting. Vice Presidents, R. L. Cox, J. A. Anderson, and J. A. Miller. Secretary, Thos. H. Bain.

Some of our merchants are receiving their Fall and Winter stocks of Goods.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—We are authorized to announce that there will be a call meeting of the Literary Society on Friday evening, 15th inst. A full attendance is desired, as important matters will be discussed.

Mr. Lambeth, of Winston, informs us that he has his steam saw mill running night and day, to supply the great demands that are made upon him for lumber, for building purposes. He has eleven teams on the road, constantly. 8000 feet of lumber sawed every day.

Mr. Lambeth showed us 100 specimens of fine moulding from the factory of Steele & Denny, at Greensboro.

Major T. J. Brown has just returned home, after a pleasurable stay of some weeks at the Mt. Airy White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Carmichael has just finished a handsome cottage for Judge Wilson.

LOST—A pair of Gold Spectacles, on the way from church. The finder will please leave them at W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

The Republican County Convention will assemble on Saturday, 23d inst.

Yadkin Court opens next Monday, Judge Kerr presiding.

SPEAKING, SATURDAY.—The discussion between Hon. D. G. Fowle and Judge Russell on Saturday afternoon next.

Also the Grand Rally at night in the Public Square. A brilliant time may be expected.

Fresh Pork is making its appearance in the market at 12½ cents per pound.

Sweet potatoes, a relishable accompaniment, are offered at 75 cents per bushel.

Full attendance of buyers and large sales of leaf tobacco at the Warehouses on Friday last.

GRAND RALLY!

Public Square at Salem on Saturday Night, 7 o'clock.

HONS. D. G. FOWLE AND T. J. JARVIS.

MUSIC BY CORNET BAND.

Illuminations, &c.

Let every one attend the speaking on Saturday night. Messrs. Fowle and Jarvis are able speakers. Come one and all.

REVIVAL.—There has been a revival of religion in progress in the Moravian church at Kernersville, during the week. On Sunday last four persons, and on Tuesday night two more were added to the church by the rite of holy baptism.

DAVIDSON COUNTY ITEMS.

Debating Clubs are becoming common in our settlement. One has been organized at Hopewell another at Eden. It will not be long before our country will be flooded with young, middle-aged and gray-headed Ciceros.

Corn crops throughout this county will not be as good as last year.

In some parts of the county cattle are dying occasionally with the distemper. People will do well to feed a tablespoonful of sulphur to each head of cattle once a week.

Farmers have been successful in putting up excellent crops of hay this season.

In traveling over the country we noticed in the possession of Mr. Henry Payne, a clock which points out the day of the month, the hour of the day, &c. This clock has been in use about ninety years, and is but little worn. Mr. Payne intends to keep it as long as he lives, and then hand it down to the next generation, its next owners promising to act in same manner. He thinks it will be in running order for the next centennial.

Very few persons from this county have emigrated recently.

FINE HAY.—Mr. Noah Kimel, of Davidson county, seeded one and a half acres in Orchard Grass, from which he made four and a half tons of the best, clean hay. The grass was cut on the 3rd of June.

☞ See first page for the northern Gen. McClellan's letter in favor of Tilden and Hendricks, as well as other interesting matter.

THE AMERICAN FARMER for September is promptly to hand, as usual, containing a great deal of useful and interesting reading for the Agriculturist. Samuel Sands & Son, Publishers, Baltimore.

ROWAN COUNTY.—The Conservatives of Rowan have nominated for the Senate W. H. Crawford; for the House, John S. Henderson, and J. S. McCubbins.

Stencil Cutting and Sign Painting.

ALL kinds of STENCILS,
FOR TOBACCO BOXES,
FOR MILLERS,
FOR MERCHANTS,
&c.., &., &c.,
CUT ON BRASS AND COPPER.

ALSO SIGNS PAINTED.

—AND—

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, ON TIN IN GOLD, neatly and expeditiously executed by
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept., 1876. 37-4w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.
Tested by popular use for over
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!
Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills. cure Constipation, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, Malarial Fevers, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all diseases requiring an active but mild purgative.
Dr Strong's Pectoral Stomach Pills cure Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Female Complaints, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the Stomach. C. E. HULL & Co., N. Y. Proprietors.

$55 TO $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKORY, Augusta, Maine.

SPECTACLES, GRADY'S B. P. Specks preserve the eyesight. Write for particulars. L. G. GRADY, Halifax, N. C.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE $500 a month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR CO., 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

STAMMERING cured by Bates appliances. For description, &c., address, SIMPSON & Co., Box 5076, N. Y.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue.—Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. BOOK OF 300 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.

SPRING AND UMMER SHAWLS.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

FRENCH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.
A fine stock, cheaper than ever.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted.—The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the State by Congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The sections to be substituted give all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the State, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3rd Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that "secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the General Assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties, except that of the Supreme Court, which is fixed by the Constitution itself.

6th Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a Convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected, and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the Legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th Provides for the assembling of the Legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of members of the General Assembly at $4 per day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for Senators and members of the Legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the General Assembly to change the times of holding elections for the General Assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old Republican gerrymander of the Senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such others inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the Supreme Court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO., SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	12½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 to 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	85 to 1.00
Wheat,	$ 1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 00 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 12
Butter,	15t o20
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 00
" Irish,	40 to 60
Hay,	40 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 25 to 1 25
" fine, dairy " "	2 10 to 2 10
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per ba	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs Common,	5 00 to 7 00
" Good	8 00 to 10 00
Leaf	9 00 to 11 00
" Good	12 00 to 15 00
Smokers Fancy	18 00 to 20 00
Wrappers good	25 00 to 35 00
Fine and Fancy,	40 00 to 65 00
Mahogany wrappers	18 00 to 25 00
Fine "	30 00 to 40 00

Charlotte, Aug. 21. —Flour 3.00 a 3.25 per sack. Wheat $1.25 a $000; Corn 75; Meal 75 a 00; Apple Brandy $2.25 a $2.50; Whisdy $1.30 a $1.50; Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 6½; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 1.25 a 1.35; Brandy $2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky $2.00 a $2.25.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Massiloon Car, Miss Marget Crouch, Miss Flora A. Cozart, Mrs. H. S. Livengood, Miss. Winnie Morgan, Mrs. Mary R. Sheets, Mrs. Louis Sheets.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

G. M. Cosby, R. T. Crouch, Mingo Foster, (col.) Poke Griffith, Anderson Griffith, Jun., J. H. Hill, Obediah Holland, Raymond Hall, James Martin, Matt. Martin, Clover Marten. F. H. Nesbitt, Abram T. Pitts, Cipp Rickard, care of B. Geeta, David Rominger, J. H. Wirley, J. W. Williams, Denas Yancy.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Mrs. JAY'S ADVICE.

Said Mrs. Crow to Mrs. Jay,
"A few words to you I have to say:
Pray, can you give me some advice
About making up my dresses nice?"
Says Mrs. Jay, "'tis not hard to do,
And I'll give some advice that will suit you."
"Do tell me quick," said Mrs. Crow,
"For I have tried every plan I know."
"Well, my dear friend," said Mrs. Jay,
"Just listen now to what I say:
To make your dresses fit to be seen,
You must always use a *Wilson Machine*;
For then you can do your sewing all right,—
Besides you'll find they run so light.
And then they are sold so *very cheap*,
That every family one or two should keep;
And another thing, my friend, you see,
With a machine you get all attachments *free*."
Mrs. Crow, she studied for awhile,
And as o'er her face there spread a smile,
She turned and said to Mrs. Jay,
"I'll have me a 'Wilson' this very day."
Two hours after this confab, Mr. Crow was seen,
Leaving A. M. JONES' with a $55 *Wilson Machine*.
All ladies who wish to take Mrs. Jay's advice,
Should get a *Wilson Machine* and make their dresses up nice.
To get a "Wilson" call on or address
A. M. JONES,
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,
† Salem, N. C.

Great Bargains Offered in
DRESS GOODS!

Best and largest Stock in this section of the country.
COME AND SEE.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. August 16th, 1876.—no. 33.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Jacob Reich, dec'd, according to law, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.
E. A. VOGLER, Executor.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1, 1876. 32.6w.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of
J. L. FULKERSON.
Jan. 6th. 1876.

NEW GOGDS.—A drive in **Black Alpaca and Mohair.** The best I ever offered for the money.
A fresh supply.—Which come and buy. Cheap for Cash.
J. L. FULKERSON

Lot For Sale.

THE TOWN LOT, No. 219, at the South-East corner of West and Marshall streets, Salem, N. C., belonging to the Estate of Jacob Reich, deceased, is for sale.
For further particulars, apply to
W. AUG. REICH,
or E. A. VOGLER, Executor.
Salem N. C., Aug. 29, 1876.—35-3w.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address
LEAK & WILSON,
June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.
Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.
Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

WINSTON, - N.C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD RELIABLE

BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.
Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to
Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.
Your Friends, Truly,
Nov. 18, 1875. **T. J. BROWN & CO.**

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

HODGIN & SULLIVAN,

WINSTON, N. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,
Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.
Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store. We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established standard fertilzers.
Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.
Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

Poetry.

The Honest Man Who Pays.

There is one among the many,
Can you tell me where he stays?
He's an old, old-fashioned party,
Called the honest man who pays;
Yes, the honest man who pays,
Every dollar he may owe,
Keeping up the good old ways,
That so many scarcely know.

If he gives his word of promise,
'Tis a bond as good as gold;
If he holds a post of honor,
Not a trust is ever sold
By the honest man who pays
Every debt he may incur,
Yielding each a just reward,
And no grudging or demur.

And I'm told this rare old party
Lives within his income, won
By the fairest, squarest dealing
We see beneath the sun.
And the honest man who pays
Always holds it good and right,
For the rich to help the needy
When the times are tough and tight.

Don't Purchase
YOUR GOODS
Until You Examine
PATTERSON & CO'S
SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist,
March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County. } In the Superior Court, Spring Term, 1876.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That hereafter the State Docket will be taken up on *Monday, Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, of the first week of the Term, and the *Civil Docket* will be called on *Thursday, Friday* and *Saturday*, of the first week of the Term.

And that on *Monday* of the *second week* of the Term, the State Docket will be resumed and continued until all the cases are disposed of, and the residue of that week will be devoted to the Civil Docket.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That general notice throughout the county be given, and that all *Parties* and *Witnesses* in *Criminal* as well as in *Civil* cases attend Court as required by the foregoing order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the above order, be published in Winston *Sentinel, People's Press* and *Union Republican*. By order of the Court.

This 14th day of August, 1876.
C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
AUTOGRAPH AND WRITING ALBUMS
AT THE BOOK STORE

WHITE WASH
BRUSHES,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the
BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.
BUGGY, With single and double Harness.
SULKY,
WAGON, One horse.
☞ Apply at the PRESS OFFICE, or ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper.
Great bargain are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

NEW PAPETRIES.—
Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Auroria Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note
put up in neat boxes. See first class papers at
BOOK STORE.

THE RALEIGH SENTINEL,
Published Daily in Raleigh, N. C,
AT EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety the Salem Bookstore.

STANDARD KEEPER.
Having received the Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.
R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Keeper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

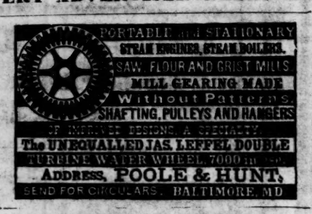
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue.—Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. BOOK OF 300 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.



IMPRROVE YOUR HOMES.
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varid stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds,	(per mail)	$ 1 00
3 Roses,	"	1 00
10 Bedding Plants,	"	1 00
12 Evergreens,	"	5 00
6 Flowering Shrubs,	"	1 00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

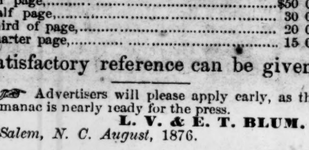
Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. B. DENSON,
Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.
March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

Drawn from Life.
BY CHARLES DICKENS,
WITH TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS
BY "PHIZ."
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.
12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.
E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, New York
For sale at the.....BOOKSTORE.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.



CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 3rd, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 47 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	2 07 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 19 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	9 00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 50 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 55 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	4 35 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	6 30 a m	Arr. 10 05 p m
" Co. Shops,	7 58 a m	L've 8 53 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	11 15 a m	Arr. 5 05 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	1 45 p m	L've 2 20 p m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leave Greensboro,	5 20 a m Arr. 3 00 p m
" Conn. Shops,	8 13 a m Lve 1 11 p m
Arr. at Raleigh,	2 45 p m Arr. 7 12 a m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	8 00 p m Lve 1 30 a m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)
Leave Greensboro, 4 45 p m
Arrive at Salem 6 45 p m
Leave Salem, 8 15 a m
Arrive at Greensboro, 10 33 a m

For further information, address
JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

BLUM'S ALMANAC
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We again offer to the public **Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac,** as an advertising medium.

This Almanac has been published regularly forty-eight years, and has become, as it were, one of the institutions of the State. Its sales now extend all over the State, and portions of Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee.

EDITION, 34,000 COPIES.

Size of page 5 1-2 by 7 inches.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per page,	$50 00
Half page,	30 00
Third of page,	20 00
Quarter page,	15 00

Satisfactory reference can be given.

☞ Advertisers will please apply early, as the Almanac is nearly ready for the press.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. August, 1876.

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
which they offer to the public
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.
EBERT & CO.
Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.-14-tf.

ELEGANT DISPLAY!
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS
—AT—
W. T. VOGLER'S
JEWELRY STORE,
SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of
Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles,
Walking Canes,
Musical Boxes,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Fine Cutlery, Thermometers,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for
BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,
OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING
of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

"OUR SCHOOL."
KERNERSVILLE, N. C.
Tuition Within Reach of All.

Mrs. E. B. and Miss F. E. Rights would respectfully announce that the Summer Session of their School commenced on the first day of May to continue five months. Thankful for past patronage, they hope by diligence and faithfulness to merit a continuance of the same.
Tuitiion to suit the times.
Kernersvlle, May 2nd, 1876.-18-3m

NEW NOVELS, PICTURES, BOOKS,
AT THE BOOKSTORE.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 15th Session will begin on FRIDAY, JULY 14th, and close on THURSDAY, DEC. 7th.

Besides three courses of study arranged by the Faculty, an Optional course admits a larger range of choice.

The necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and traveling, vary from $100 to $130 for the session.

For Catalogue, &c., apply to
KEMP P. BATTLE,
President, or
GEO. T. WINSTON,
Secretary,
July 13, 1876.-28-1t Chapel Hill, N. C.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.
L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

S. E. ALLEN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
AND
HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.
HEAD QUARTERS FOR
Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE
WINSTON, N. C.
HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF
ACORN COOKING
AND
HEATING STOVES.
GET THE BEST
ACORN WOOD COOK
AND
HEATER.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE
J. BLICKENDERFER,
South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.
ALWAYS ALERT
TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES
GOOD BUYING
Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.
A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of
China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,
FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.
☞ New Styles of Goods received every few days.
J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C. June 15, 1875. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PLASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜
☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N

GO TO THE BARGAIN STORE!
PFOHL & STOCKTON
WINSTON, N. C.
Wholesale and Retail
MERCHANTS.
ALSO PROPRIETORS OF
Merchant's Hotel.

NEW STYLES
Paper and Envelopes,
AT THE BOOK STORE,
CONSISTING OF
REPPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD.
ARLINGTON PAPETERIES.
CODLIN & SHORT'S PAPETERIES, two styles envelopes in a box.
DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS.

Trees and Plants.
WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf
APPLE TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEACH TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEAR TREES,
APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE
Trees, of the most approved varieties.
GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.
☞ Our New Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address
CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery. Yadkin County, N. C

LOOK HERE!
Donaldson's Improved
MEDICAL INHALER
FOR SALE AT
Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM, N. C.
Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Hoarseness, Coughs, and all kindred diseases.

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79 Washington City, D. C

NEW BOOKS!
"A QUESTION OF HONOR,"
BY CHRISTIAN REID, (Miss Fisher).
Best novel of the season.
Third supply almost exhausted.
"SIGNA" by Ouida.
HOOSIER MOSAICS.

STRUPE'S LEATHER
JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Strupe & Son's heavy and light Upper Leather and Fine Calf Skins, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices by
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
Salem, July 15th 1875.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.
I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the people of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that I am prepared to do all kinds of House Painting in the very best and latest styles. All kinds of Graining, Marbling, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging. Terms either by the day or contract. For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH M. GIBBINS.
Slem, N. C., Septemer 18th 1875.

TELTON'S FINE SOAPS.
GLYCERINE BOUQUET SOAP.
NEW GLYCERINE SOAP,
NEW HONEY SOAP,
NEW CASTILE SOAP,
NEW WINDSOR SOAP,
CALIFORNIA BOUQUET SOAP,
For Sale at ZEVELY'S.

THE
MASONIC JOURNAL.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
The only Masonic WEEKLY published IN THE UNITED STATES! Eight pages, thirty-two broad columns.
Treats of all topics of interest to the Craft. Literature PURE, and is a Household Companion of which every Mason in the country may justly feel proud.
Terms, One Year, $2; Six months, $1.25. Remit by P. O. Order or Registered Letter.
Send stamp for specimen and get up a club.
Address, E. A. WILSON.
Greensboro, N. C.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME,
Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazep Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

OUR DAILY EXCHANGES.

THE DAILY NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION

One copy one year,	$5.00
" " six months,	$3.00
" " three mohths,	$2.00

THE EVENING REVIEW.
Published every afternoon, Sunday excepted, in Wilmington N. C., by
JAMES & PRICE,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS, POSTAGE PAID: One years, $5.00; Six months, $2.50; Three months, $1.25; One month, 50 cents.

THE DAILY JOURNAL
THE OLDEST DAILY IN NORTH CAROLINA, IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT MONDAY, BY
ENGELHART & SAUNDERS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

One year.. postage paid,	$8 00
Six months "	$4 00
One month, "	75

THE DAILY OBSERVER.
published by
CHAS. R. JONES & F. BREVARD McDOWELL
in Charlotte, N. C.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily 1 year, (post paid) in advance	$ 8.00
" 6 mos. " "	4.00
" 3 mos. " "	2.00
" 1 mon. " "	75

THE MORNING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance:

One copy one year (postage paid,)	$7.00
" " six months, " "	4.00
" " threemonths, " "	2.25
" " one month " "	1.00

FRANK LESLIE, at his Mammoth Publishing House, 537 Pear Street, New York, issues seventeen beautifully illustrated newspapers and magazines. Mr. Leslie was the first in the United States to undertake the publication of a weekly illustrated newspaper, and to him belongs the honor of being the publisher of the "Oldest Illustrated Newspaper in America." The person who secures the agency for these publications for this vicinity, and will give our citizens an opportunity of inspecting the several issues and copies of the eight magnificent chromos the choice from which is given with a subscription to either of the Illustrated Weeklies, will have a handsome and profitable employment. These papers are well known, and sell readily for from 10 to 15 cents on news-stands, and are now first offered through agents to annual subscribers, with a valuable chromo, which to all lovers of art, is alone worth more than the subscription price. An annual subscriber to the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER received during the year 624 newspaper pages. Folded to the size of a large octavo book the subscriber would have 9,328 pages, equal to seven octavo books of ordinary size, say 480 pages each, and one half of these pages would contain fine engravings, and for the centennial year will make the most accurate and valuable Illustrated History of the National Jubilee published. We advise our readers, after they have subscribed to the PAPER to secure one of Frank Leslie's illustrated periodicals, and with it the beautiful chromo.

NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES put up in neat and fancy Boxes, with and without Initials. These Goods are very fine and selling fast. Come before the stock is broken.

NORTH CAROLINA State Life Insurance Company.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Capital - - 200,000

OFFICERS,

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE,	President.
F. H. CAMERON,	Vice President.
W. H. HICKS,	Secretary & Treasurer.
DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,	Medical Director.
Dr. W. J. ROYSTER,	Assistant Medical Dir.
PROF. EDWARD B. SMITH,	Actuary.
J. B. BATCHELOR,	Attorney.
O. H. PERRY,	Supervising Agent.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Late Treasurer of North Carolina.
Hon. T. M. Holt.....President State Agricultural Society
Dr W. J. Hawkins.....Late President N. & G. R. R. & A-L. R. R.
Hon. John Manning.....Attorney at Law.
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